

to-night familiar with Republican politics who say that a repetition of the Saratoga episode will be witnessed in the Legislature as the final outcome of the direct nominations problem. On the other hand legislators who oppose direct nominations remark that Roosevelt is not President now. None of the Senate Republican leaders or prominent Senators is in town to-night, as the Senate does not hold a business session until to-morrow night; but it goes without saying that the Cobb bill will go through the Senate now that Roosevelt has spoken as the Senate is not in session.

"Roosevelt is no Roosevelt," declared a prominent Republican Assemblyman to-night who has opposed direct nominations from the first. "If we stand for this interference we ought to go back on the farm and hoe potatoes. If Roosevelt thinks he can come back from Africa and tell us how to run the State of New York I for one think he is sadly mistaken. He said only a short time ago that he was not going to talk politics for two months at least. Now here he comes within a few days after that statement breaking in upon us with these tidings that the Cobb bill ought to be passed. Ten to one he doesn't know what the Cobb bill is, with its new Grison amendments, really does. What does Roosevelt think—that he is the monarch of all he surveys?"

"Let him try to have the Assembly pass a direct nominations bill," declared another Republican Assemblyman, "and let the Assembly go ahead and pass the original Hiram-Green bill and send that over to the Senate. Then see how the Senate would like that and if Mr. Roosevelt would call upon the Senate to pass the Hiram-Green bill."

Assemblyman Lynden Bates, Jr., was so elated over the Roosevelt telegram that he started out with a petition seeking signatures for a caucus of Republican members on the Cobb bill to-morrow. He succeeded in getting only a few names and those of members who share Bates's sentiments.

"You recall that a few months ago an eminent member of our party sent a telegram to the Senate," said Senator William B. Grattan, with United States Senator Elihu Root's telegram on the Senate leadership question in mind. "And you remember what happened to that telegram. I don't care to speak for any one else on the Roosevelt telegram, but I want to say freely that it will not in any way change my opposition to the Cobb bill unless we are again bound by a caucus rule, as was the case when the Cobb bill passed the Senate at the regular session."

Assemblyman F. L. Young of Westchester declined to discuss the Roosevelt telegram, but said it would not change his opposition to the bill. Assemblyman Young is likely to get a Republican nomination for State Senator to succeed Senator Wainwright.

Postmaster Fred Greiner of Buffalo, the Republican boss of Erie, who has always maintained that Theodore Roosevelt was the most eminent man in the Republican party was in Albany to-night when news of Roosevelt's telegram to Grison reached here. Mr. Greiner immediately proclaimed Roosevelt the life-saver of the Republican party.

"I believe the position taken by Mr. Roosevelt," declared Mr. Greiner, "will assure the passage of the Cobb bill as informed by him, and his telegram further indicates to me that Mr. Roosevelt is willing and ready to assume the leadership of the Republican party in this State, which is sadly in need of leadership."

Chairman Grison reached Albany at 11 o'clock to-night. He said he thought he would be on the ground to observe the effect of Roosevelt's interference. Mr. Grison was met at the station by Secretary Collin H. Woodward of the New York county Republican committee and Assemblyman Higgins and Bates, and went at once to the Ten Eyck Hotel.

Chairman Grison has been here but two or three times since he succeeded Herbert Parsons at the head of the New York county Republican committee and he is not in to the trucks and curves of the game here.

"The result of the telegram," Mr. Grison said, "Oh, no, of course I cannot do that," he said. "I prefer to look around first and see what the people here think."

He said he would see Speaker Wadsworth the first thing in the morning. Asked if he had any communication from Col. Roosevelt to the speaker, Mr. Grison said he had not. It was suggested to Chairman Grison that the feeling prevailed in certain quarters here that the amendments to the Cobb-Green bill had not been proposed in good faith, but merely to attract the support of the New York members who have heretofore been against direct nominations in any form.

"The amendments were all carefully considered," insisted Chairman Grison, "and I believe they are essential. Of course they eliminate the operation of direct nominations in New York every two years and every four years, and I think in this shape the bill ought to be passed."

"You take it for granted that Col. Roosevelt is to assume the leadership of the Republican party in this State?" Chairman Grison was asked.

"Well, I'm not prepared to discuss that. I haven't discussed it with Col. Roosevelt and I am not prepared to talk about it. He merely gave his opinion on the primary reform question, as any private citizen could give it."

"Do you think the Roosevelt telegram will convert Speaker Wadsworth or any of the other Republican legislative leaders who are so strongly opposed to the Cobb-Green bill?" Mr. Grison was asked.

"I haven't any opinion to express in that vein," he replied, and Mr. Woodward whispered all of the members of the Cobb bill to go to bed, as there was a hard fight imminent on the morrow.

It was stated here to-night after Mr. Grison's arrival that a copy of two slipped in the plan to familiarize Mr. Roosevelt with the Grison amendments. It was stated that Mr. Grison was to have gone to Oyster Bay before Mr. Roosevelt left for Harvard to discuss the amendments with Mr. Roosevelt. For some reason, it was said, Mr. Grison failed to get over to Oyster Bay for that purpose. It was also recalled here to-night that only a day or two ago long dispatches were published in all of the newspapers that Col. Roosevelt had so much mail awaiting him at Oyster Bay that he had not had time to open any of it or answer any letters.

There are some from Congressmen and United States Senators and Governors and others. I know not what, Mr. Roosevelt was quoted as saying, and when this was recalled to-night there was wonderment as to where Mr. Roosevelt had found time to open and sort out all those letters from prominent Republicans and independents in support of the Cobb bill.

Roosevelt's message came were that the only bill which will pass the Legislature will be the inheritance tax bill, designed to raise an additional \$4,000,000 from this source through a graded tax. Gov. Hughes can prevent the passage of even this bill if he refuses an emergency message, as the bill must be amended and if an emergency message is refused the Legislature might get mad and pass nothing.

Word has reached the Legislature of the Governor's anger over the introduction of a bill providing for a direct tax at once to raise \$2,000,000 for the canal and highway sinking funds. Both of these tax bills, it is expected, will be reported favorably to the Assembly to-morrow by the Assembly Taxation Committee, and the expectation to-night was that the direct tax bill would be killed on the floor of the Assembly because of statements that Gov. Hughes would veto it if it reaches him on the ground that a direct tax is unnecessary until next year.

The Republican legislative leaders of course would have preferred that Gov. Hughes had not called attention to the financial condition of the State treasury, and insist that he did so in order to bolster up his reasons for calling a special session. Nothing here is heard in legislative circles of the suggestion of Gov. Hughes that the resolution authorizing an investigation of legislative corruption be re-drafted. It is taken for granted that this subject at least will get no further consideration at the hands of the Legislature.

Regarding the Cobb-Green compromise direct nominations bill the Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day, while declaring that Gov. Hughes had exceeded his constitutional prerogative in calling the Legislature back to consider that question, decided to report adversely to the Assembly to-morrow not only the Cobb-Green bill but the Grady-Frisbie bill framed by the Democratic League.

Assemblyman John L. Sullivan of Chautauque, Assemblyman L. C. Wilke of Erie, Republicans, and Assemblyman Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler of Dutchess, Democrats, were the only members of the Assembly Judiciary Committee to vote against reporting the Cobb-Green bill and the Grady-Frisbie bill adversely. Chairman Jesse S. Phillips of Albany presided at the meeting, and Assemblyman W. Phillips, Republican of Monticello, was the only absentee. Later the committee gave out a statement explaining its action on the two bills.

Chairman Phillips was asked subsequently if there was any possibility of a change in the situation during the next twenty-four hours. Mr. Phillips said that he had always been consistent in his opposition to both the Hiram-Green and the Cobb-Green direct primary propositions and no outside interference could change his position. At that time he had received no indication of any such interference, but if it came he said it would not sway him.

"I think the Cobb bill will get about sixty votes to-morrow," said Mr. Phillips, "and this is pretty generous figuring when you recall that it received only forty-six votes when it came up in the Assembly at the regular session."

The committee's statement is as follows: At the regular session of the Legislature the subject of primary reform was fully and carefully considered and decisively determined by the House. Four bills relating to the subject were introduced, considered and acted upon. The bill introduced by Mr. Frisbie for the Democratic League, providing for the nomination of candidates for certain offices and party positions by direct vote except in the city of New York, the Hiram-Green bill, introduced by Mr. Green, providing for the nomination of candidates for office by party caucus throughout the State, and the Cobb-Green bill, introduced by Mr. Phillips, providing for the election of all delegates and members of the State, county or executive committees by direct vote and for the nomination of candidates for office within a county by direct vote where provided by party rules adopted by such committees. Each of these bills was fully and carefully considered and acted upon by the House.

The bill introduced by Mr. Frisbie was defeated by a vote of 45 to 35, the bill introduced by Mr. Green was defeated by a vote of 45 to 35, the bill introduced by Mr. Phillips was passed by a vote of 45 to 35. These three bills were defeated by a constitutional majority. One was passed by a decisive majority. The bill introduced by Mr. Phillips was also passed by the Senate and transmitted to the Governor. In the bills this considered and acted upon by this House the entire subject was fully presented in all its phases both as to the principles involved and their application.

The bill introduced by Mr. Phillips, as amended and transmitted to the Governor, represented the deliberate and final judgment of this House as to the subject matter involved. The bill introduced by Mr. Green at this extraordinary session is identical with the Hiram-Green bill introduced in the regular session by Mr. Frisbie and which also was decisively defeated by the House. These two bills are the only bills before the committee or the House at this session relating to the subject. Neither bill differs substantially from those presented at the regular session, and which were fully considered and finally determined by the House.

Since the action taken by the House upon the bills relating to this subject presented to it at the regular session, in the judgment of this committee no situation has developed which demands or warrants the reversal of the position taken by the committee and the House or justifies the reconsideration of the subject at an extraordinary session of the Legislature. While the committee are of the opinion that under the letter and spirit of the Constitution this subject should not have been submitted to and should not be considered by the Legislature at an extraordinary session nevertheless, in order that the motives of the committee may not be misconstrued and that the House may not be charged with defeating this proposed legislation by indirect or subterfuge, we have determined to afford the House another opportunity to discuss these bills upon their merits and to again register their determination as to the subject matter involved.

In accordance therewith we report these bills to the House adversely.

The Assemblymen have been telegraphed to be on hand for a business session at 11 o'clock to-morrow. The programme is—or was—that the Assembly should kill the bills and, if the Senate passed the Cobb-Green bill, should lay it on the table. If that is done and if Gov. Hughes will grant an emergency message for the inheritance tax bill the Legislature will adjourn this week. The Senate will hold its next business session at 3:30 o'clock to-morrow night.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee gave Assemblyman Artemus Ward a chance to debate the Herbert Parsons election reform bill that Mr. Ward has attempted to squeeze through at this special session. Assemblyman Al Smith attacked the measure and declared that the New York city voters as a whole had enough burden thrust upon them by the challenges bills and other measures that Gov. Hughes had approved for Mr. Parsons at the regular session of the Legislature.

The Judiciary Committee took Smith's view of it and threw all of the Parsons bills away incidentally the committee also gave the double whammy to Mr. Smith's own primary reform bill and a bill of Assemblyman Foley proposing to carry out the Democratic State committee's idea of broadening the Ward signature law to cover the whole State and to keep it exclusively for New York. The Judiciary Committee's consideration of all these propositions was quick and decisive and the committee was apparently glad its work was done.

The Assembly Just and Means Committee was just as busy. Assemblyman Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler called up the bill of Assemblyman Charles A. Dana, Jr., proposing to create a joint committee to investigate corruption in the Legislature with power to investigate everything and everybody. Mr. Chanler was the only member of the committee to favor the bill and the committee consequently refused to report it.

An opportunity was given Assemblyman Andrew F. Murray to discuss his resolution proposing the appointment of a House legislative committee to look into the question generally of raising State revenue, and Assemblyman Lynden Bates, Jr., got the same opportunity to discuss his resolution carrying out Gov. Hughes's ideas as to the phraseology of the corruption investigating resolution already adopted at the regular session. No action was taken on either proposition. The legislative leaders have already agreed to leave the investigating resolution as it stands and as soon as the extra session adjourns its membership will be announced by Lieut.-Gov. White and Speaker Wadsworth.

Senator Agnew introduced in the Senate the Ward election bill for grouping the corrupting influence of the State ballot and the other Herbert Parsons measures that were shelved at the special session.

Senator Grattan introduced the bills of Governor Clark Williams, introduced in the Assembly on Monday night, clarifying the franchise tax law to meet decisions of the Court of Appeals and the bill prohibiting the illegal sale of stock.

Assemblyman Bret Lansing of Rensselaer put in two of his bills, defeated at the regular session, proposing to tax and inspect annually all abattoirs of the State and also to tax and inspect wholesale and retail places where meat is sold. A second bill taxes only the abattoirs. Because these bills aim to bring in additional revenue to the State they are permissible under the language of the Governor's call for an extra session.

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ROOSEVELT TO HELP HUGHES.
Lends His Influence to Securing Legislation Governor Wants.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 28.—In introducing Gov. Hughes at the Harvard commencement exercises to-day Theodore Roosevelt said:

"Our Governor has a very persuasive way with him. I had intended to keep absolutely clear from any kind of public or political question after coming home, and I could carry out my resolution all right until I met the Governor this morning, and he then explained to me that I had come back to live in New York, and that I had to help him out, and after a very brief conversation I put up my hands and agreed to help him."

"I say I agreed to help him. I meant to say agreed to try to help him. That makes a difference. I haven't the slightest doubt whether my efforts will do any good or not, but I have sent to the local authorities in New York as emphatic an appeal as I know how to send, asking that the Legislature hold up the hands of our Governor and pass the legislation affecting our political structure which the Governor feels, which the best people throughout the State are growing more and more to feel, to be essential to our wholesome political life."

In responding Gov. Hughes said:

"I desire to express my appreciation of the great service which has to-day been rendered, not to me but to the people of the State of New York by its first citizen. I congratulate the people of the State of New York, and all those who in other States are fighting the battles of public decency and honor that at this time of his resumption of active participation in the great work of solving the problems of our imperial Commonwealth his decision, in accordance with the example which he has so frequently given of his allegiance to that which counts for the public good, has been rendered in a manner to leave no doubt that the weight of his great and just influence is cast upon the side of freedom within parties, honorable conduct of party affairs, the expression of the intelligent will of the people and of the efforts to make our political life sweet to the taste of our citizens."

PRESIDENT IN BEVERLY.
Will See Roosevelt To-day Hughes Is Not Expected.

BEVERLY, Mass., June 28.—President Taft and Col. Roosevelt will meet here to-morrow after a separation of sixteen months. Probably there will be no one else present.

There wasn't any official announcement to-day that President Taft and Col. Roosevelt had it fixed up to meet here to-morrow.

There has been some talk about Gov. Hughes coming up from Boston to join in talking over the political situation, but it did not seem probable to-night that the Governor would be here.

President Taft reached Beverly on 9 o'clock this morning. Charlie Taft, his youngest son, was waiting at the train to meet him in the biggest White House motor. The President met Mrs. Taft, Robert and Miss Helen out at Burgess Point. He stayed at the cottage only a few minutes and then with Mrs. Taft, Secretary Norton, Robert and Charlie, he was driven to the Beverly Hotel, where Michael Grigoridis, the Italian laborer struck by Robert's machine a few days ago, is lying. The President and Mr. Norton went into Grigoridis's room and were greatly pleased when surgeons told the President that the injured man's chances for recovery were good.

In the afternoon the President took John Hays Hammond over to the Myopia Hunt Club and played golf with him for several hours. He came back to Burgess Point tired out and ready to rest.

ANOTHER WALLUP AT LODGE.
Butler Ames Takes a Second Smash at Bay State's Senior Senator.

BOSTON, June 28.—Congressman Butler Ames evidently thought he did not hit at Senator Lodge strong enough in the statement he gave out in Washington several days ago, for he administered another wallup to the senior Massachusetts Senator in an interview to-day. He said:

"I have sought in vain to induce some man of appropriate caliber to enter the contest against Senator Lodge but he has them all under obligations to him. He has worked hand in glove with Gov. Draper, the New Haven railroad and the big financial interests to stifle all opposition to his candidacy."

"Lodge is the embodiment of a political condition which is hardly passing. His style of political manipulation has brought the Republican party into disrepute. No mind can be trained which comes so much to Senator Lodge, told me to my face that he would do everything in his power to down me. Wood's attitude is merely that of the other trust magnates. Lodge is their prophet. It is they for whom he is working and they of course expect to pay their servant."

"I want to see the lobby divorced from legislation. Under Lodge's tutelage Jake Wardwell has built up a machine of political corruption which reaches as high as the Governor and as low as the Legislature. That has few equals in the United States. It is a matter of common report that Wardwell has had the spending of large sums of money to elect Lodge's cronies to the Legislature. These backstages are the very foundation of the Lodge machine. He has built up his power not by constructive legislation but by the means of political trickery and jobbery of the basest kind."

"Senator Lodge is a reactionary and it is no secret in Washington that he is persona non grata to the Administration."

SHOT HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.
Surgeons Think Smith Will Die and That the Woman May Recover.

Bayard Smith, an electrician of 64 Ryerson street, Brooklyn, shot his wife Jessica last night at her boarding house, 10 Cornelia street, because she wouldn't return to him. He tried to get away and when he saw that he would be captured he shot himself. Both are in Bushwick Hospital. Smith was hit in his head and his wife shot twice in the stomach. The surgeons have hope for the wife but don't think Smith can live.

The Smiths separated last September when they were living at 1034 Lafayette avenue, and Mrs. Smith took her six-year-old daughter with her. She got a place as head saleswoman in a dry goods store at Broadway and 10th Street. Her husband has tried to persuade her to go back to him, but she wouldn't consent.

Smith knew that his wife was working last night and he waited in the hallway of her boarding house until he became convinced that she was alone. He ran out and fired three shots, two of which took effect. She fell in front of him and Smith jumped over her and ran down the street. She was hit in the head and the shot gave chase and when Smith saw that he would be caught he fired the two remaining bullets into his head.

READY FOR THE BIG POWWOW.
COL. ROOSEVELT WILL VISIT THE PRESIDENT TO-DAY.

Gov. Hughes Expected to Make a Call at 10 Name Time—Senator Lodge, Host of Ex-President, Said to Be Peace Envoy—Eminent Talk With Hughes.

NARANT, Mass., June 28.—On the eve of an important political conference at the summer capital in Beverly with President Taft Theodore Roosevelt and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge sat up until midnight and talked over the situation here.

Every entrance to Eastern Point, the estate of the Senator, where Col. Roosevelt is, was blocked by a uniformed policeman.

Col. Roosevelt authorized the announcement to-night that he will go to Beverly in the afternoon to meet President Taft. He said also that Senator Lodge will accompany him, but further than that he refused to give any information regarding the conference. The rumor is current that Gov. Hughes will leave Cambridge for Beverly right after he has delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration.

It is probable that Representative Longworth will be on hand too.

There is strong belief here and in Boston that Senator Lodge is acting as peace envoy between Col. Roosevelt and President Taft. The Colonel has said that he has not made up his mind concerning the Taft Administration and that he is "feeling his way" until he gets his bearings. Senator Lodge is a close personal friend of the President and of Col. Roosevelt.

An incident at the Harvard commencement this morning when Col. Roosevelt effusively greeted Gov. Hughes and talked in low tones very earnestly so long that he impeded the progress of the academic procession set the political sharpshooters against the Governor on his appointment to the Federal Supreme Court bench and he whispered loudly enough for bystanders to hear:

"I don't understand how such a thing goes around. Of course I felt sure that you are getting out. You are the only man in the State."

Despat has from Albany and Washington saying that Hughes has no intention of resigning from the bench to run a third time for Governor of New York have made the situation all the more delicate for Col. Roosevelt. He and Senator Lodge talked this over to-night. It is known that George B. Cortelyou has been considered by the Colonel as a gubernatorial possibility in case Gov. Hughes should refuse to be guided by the ex-President's suggestion. He is only one of many, however, for Mr. Roosevelt is so far from the field with a sweeping eye. He might run himself.

To those who have watched Col. Roosevelt since he left Oyster Bay to return to Cambridge for his thirtieth class reunion, it is apparent that the trip was made solely for academic purposes. Big and little politicians have been flocking around him, and the Colonel has had a kind word for all.

The speculation about Gov. Hughes has been interesting that the Governor shared the honors with the Colonel every where they went.

While the procession of the graduating class on its way to Sanders Theatre to receive the Phi Beta Kappa key, Col. Roosevelt was seen in the front of Massachusetts Hall Mr. Roosevelt said Gov. Hughes. They had not met since the hunter got back from Africa. The Colonel rushed up to the Governor and grasped his hand. "It's fine to see you, Governor. I can't tell you how pleased I am," said Col. Roosevelt.

Gov. Hughes returned the greeting with less emotion. The Colonel made a remark which the bystanders didn't catch and then he said to the Governor that he was "the only man in the State."

Gov. Hughes made no comment at this. He smiled and hinted that it would be better to use even lower tones. The circle of curious Harvard folks widened so as to give the principals a chance to continue. Occasionally the Colonel would stop long enough to shake hands with a classmate, but the public smile instantly disappeared as soon as he faced Gov. Hughes.

Col. Roosevelt and Hughes standing together made a picturesque sight. The Governor was clad in an academic gown, draped with layers of purple. Col. Roosevelt was dressed in a tuxedo. The Colonel used his customary gestures to emphasize the points he attempted to impress on Hughes and he couldn't help raising his voice every once in a while. The smile was absent, entirely wiped off.

As the Colonel stepped close to the Governor and began to whisper in his ear Prof. Barrett Wendell, marshal of the procession, came up and gently took hold of the ex-President's coat sleeve. "We'll have to hurry, please, Colonel," the professor requested.

"All right, Barrett," replied Col. Roosevelt, "if he is right with you."

The conversation with Gov. Hughes was abruptly ended.

Senator Lodge took the ex-President in tow just as he emerged from Memorial Hall late in the afternoon. They jumped into the Senator's motor car and started at a fast clip for Nahant. Five miles along the road a tire on the machine burst, and there was a delay of an hour.

It was nearly dark as the motor whizzed to the main entrance of Senator Lodge's estate. A few neighbors who had been hanging around for several hours waved, but the car did not notice. It shot straight up the hill to the house.

Every available policeman in the vicinity has been engaged by Senator Lodge to keep all persons off his property during the Colonel's stay. To-night the heavy front gate is locked, the high iron pocket fence and massive stone walls present a barricade that recalls medieval days. All that's lacking is a moat, and the sea provides that on the eastern side.

The Senator at a late hour walked down the hill to inform the curious that they had better move on and that the Colonel was busy and did not desire to be disturbed.

It is not known at exactly what hour the two will leave for Beverly in the morning. They will stop in Boston for a while to confer with several politicians and then proceed to the conference with the President.

BRIDGE JUMPING REVIVAL.
THEY LET EPPERS GO, OF COURSE, AFTER HIS DIVE.

He Made Extra Work for a Dozen Policemen and Finally Got Off Brodies' Bridge Into the River With Great Content—Says He Made \$250 by It.

A young person in search of a "rep," as he put it, caused a lot of worry to the police on the Manhattan and Brooklyn bridges yesterday, and in spite of their watchfulness finally succeeded in jumping from the Brooklyn Bridge and getting his name and picture in the papers and his trousers split.

Acting Police Captain Bourke was told to watch out yesterday morning for a youth who contemplated jumping and he put on an extra force of men on both bridges. As a consequence when an automobile with four men in it started across Manhattan Bridge about 1 o'clock in the afternoon the occupants, gazing upon innumerable mounted policemen, decided that it was no place for them and went back to Brooklyn, their starting point.

One of the passengers was seventeen-year-old Otto Eppers of 535 Dean street, Brooklyn. Under his street clothes he had on a gray bathing suit and he was the reason for the extra cops. It seems that he told a clothing dealer named Harry Dressler, also of Brooklyn, that diving from any East River bridge wouldn't be much of a stunt for him, and according to the dealer's story, Dressler told him that there was \$250 and a suit of clothes in it for him if he would attempt it. So Otto got his friend Harry Fisher, also of Brooklyn, to take him in Fisher's automobile to the Manhattan Bridge to try it from there. Fisher's French chauffeur, Lawrence McGinnity, drove the car to the bridge, with the above result.

After the failure at the Manhattan Bridge the party decided to try the old standby, the Brooklyn Bridge, and got there about 2 o'clock. Strangely enough there was a photographer waiting for them there, but not so many policemen. About 500 feet to the east of the middle arch Otto clambered heavily on the machine, ran to the railing of the south roadway, vaulted it and dived head foremost, clothes and all. As he fell, the boy's body twisted so that he landed sitting down. The tug Florence was about 100 feet away and a derrick hauled the boy out with a bathstool and with what the book left of the seat of his trousers. Policeman Heisterhagen got down to Pier 16 by the Fulton fish market in time to grab the unconscious Otto when he landed on the tug. Heisterhagen marched his prisoner up to St. Gregory's Hospital. The boy had shed his clothing on the tug and was clad only in his bathing suit. A stream of sewer and an admiring crowd followed him to the hospital. Upon Otto's arrival at the hospital he found the fruits of fame in the shape of many, many photographers awaiting him. They took his picture as he lay in bed and he kept repeating that it was great to get a "rep" like his and that he would gladly do it over again.

The dried but unawed Otto was arraigned for disorderly conduct in the Tombs court and discharged by Magistrate Appleton.

Incidentally one of the detectives who had been told to look out for bridge jumpers arrested Joseph Zeus of 1817 Riverside avenue, Wilmington, Del., at the Manhattan Bridge because he thought Zeus was going to jump off and commit suicide. Zeas was locked up in the Adams street station on a disorderly conduct charge.

MAY BE THE HORSE POISONER.
Alleged Blackmailer Who Didn't Keep His Word Trapped by Market Bill.

David Eichner of 124 Sheriff street was arrested last night on a charge of extortion. The arrest was made in connection with the poisoning of eleven horses owned by Sherman & Gore, who have a boarding stable at 525 East Eleventh street.

On March 13 or 14 four horses valued at \$400 died by poisoning. The following morning the firm got a letter demanding \$1,500 under threat of more poisoning.

"If you want to stay in the business and not bear any more loss, come to life and see your best friend at once," the letter ran. The firm, which owns seventy-five horses, took the tip. Abraham Gore says that Eichner, whom he knew as David Eichenbaum, advised the payment of the full amount, but a compromise finally was reached and Gore gave Eichner a check for \$500. The recipient said the money was to be divided among six men and that the firm never would be troubled again.

On Friday and Saturday of last week seven more horses died. On Tuesday this letter came: "As we are in trouble and in need we want \$1,000 and nothing different at once. Now, if you all want to stay in business, come to life before you are at any more loss. Now, the less you say to your friends you will be better off." Both letters were written in pencil on cheap paper, apparently by the same person.

The firm went to Eichenbaum and protested that the second demand violated the earlier agreement. Arrangements were made for a meeting yesterday at Second street and Avenue B and Gore got the help of the detective bureau. Yesterday Gore drove to the corner market, picked up Eichner and went on to Fifth avenue. Detectives McConville and Nelson, with Louis Sherman of the lively firm, were sitting on a stoop. When opposite the watchers Gore halted his companion a roll of \$500 in marked bills.

The detectives ran out and Eichner threw the money into the street. McConville picked it up. Gore was so excited about it all that he fainted.

AMERICANS LOSE BAGGAGE.
Famous Hotel and Bathing Resort in the Swiss Alps Burned.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

GENEVA, June 28.—The famous Alpine tourist hotel and bathing establishment at Schwarze See, otherwise Lac Noir, have been burned.

The visitors who included several Americans, lost all their personal effects. Nobody is reported to have been injured.

The Lac Noir, which is also called the Lac Domène, is situated about seventeen and a half miles to the southeast of Freiburg, Switzerland. It is situated at an elevation of 3,465 feet, amid lofty mountains, and is well stocked with fish.

The Schwarze-See-Bad is a house containing 100 rooms, located about 100 feet higher than the lake. It is open from June 15 to September 15 and from December 15 to March 15. Its summer season just began. It is noted for the sulphur springs which feed its baths.

If the Fire-Cracker Is Silent—the Call of the Country is Loud—

and for going away we have outing suits, tennis trousseau, soft shirts, underwear, caps, belts, and all the other things that men wear. Good leather club and kit bags to pack the good things into.

WM. VOGEL & SON
Two Broadway Stores (At Houston Street At 44th Street)

BRIDGE JUMPING REVIVAL
THEY LET EPPERS GO, OF COURSE, AFTER HIS DIVE.

Strange Silk Mill Accident.
PATHEON, N. J., June 28.—Thomas Brown, employed in the Hemball finishing mill, had his left arm caught just below the shoulder in one of the machines to-day and the skin was stripped off to the wrist. At the General Hospital it was thought the arm must be amputated, but Dr. Magennis drew the skin back in its place and made several small openings for drainage. The hospital staff believe the arm will be saved.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder
cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth and imparts purity and fragrance to the breath. Mothers should teach the little ones its daily use.

THE light for the meat market is Electric Light.
It means a cool atmosphere. With a cool atmosphere meat keeps its freshness and its flavor. Frozen meat will not thaw or become discolored. There is economy in the use of ice. And, with Edison Service, electric refrigeration becomes possible. No decomposed surfaces with wasteful cutting away, due to the moisture of the ordinary and antiquated ice box. More economical—always. And in itself advertises the up-to-dateness of the store.

The New York Edison Company
At Your Service
Telephone WOrk 3099

Manufacturers Wholesalers

To the average merchant of New York City we can give the equivalent of a \$200,000 increase in business. To the large concern we can give the equivalent of a \$1,000,000 increase. Ask us "HOW?"

Bush Terminal Co.
100 Broad Street, New York City

MARRIED.
TAYLOR-BACON.—On Wednesday, June 28, at the city of New York, by the Rev. Rev. Miller Cox, Blanche Payne Bacon, daughter of Mrs. William Henry Payne, to Carrie Barton Taylor.

WHITCOMB-SMITH.—On June 28, at Brooklyn, Florence Elsie Lee Smith, daughter of Mrs. Jeremiah Arnold Smith, Jr., Greenwich Conn., to Francis Joseph Whitcomb of Hightport, Conn. Connecticut papers please copy.

DIED.
BECHTOLD.—On June 27, Joseph, aged 80. Funeral from residence, 285 Throop av., Brooklyn, Friday, CAMPBELL, undertaker, 24 St. N. Y.

BROPHY.—Suddenly, on June 28, 1911, at St. Mary's Hospital, Julia A., sister of Joseph and the Rev. Fr. Brophy. Requiem mass at Church of Nativity, Nassau and Putnam avs., Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday, at 9:30 A. M.

HAYES.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, June 27, at Mount Vernon, the late Mrs. James P. Hayes. Funeral services at the residence, 251 South Second av., Mount Vernon, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 9 o'clock P. M. Interment at Kensico Cemetery at convenience.

STOCKER.—On June 28, Leslie Stocker, aged 31. Funeral from "The Funeral Church," 24 West 22d st., FRANK E. CAMPBELL, BUILDING.

UNDERTAKERS.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-243 W. 22d St. Chapels. Ambulance Service. Tel. 125 Chas.